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ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

TRADE IN PETROLEUM
BETWEEN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC
AND THE FREE WORLD
1950 - 56



CIA/RR 93
22 July 1957

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
OFFICE OF RESEARCH AND REPORTS

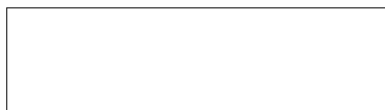
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CIA/RR 93

(ORR Project 25.1576)

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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FOREWORD

The purpose of this report is to examine the trade in petroleum between the Sino-Soviet Bloc and the Free World. An attempt has been made to show the degree to which petroleum from the Bloc has entered the markets of the Free World and the extent to which some of the countries of the Free World are dependent on petroleum from the Bloc.

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50X1

- iii -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Summary	1
I. Exports	3
A. Total Sino-Soviet Bloc	3
B. USSR	4
C. Rumania	4
D. East Germany	4
E. Hungary	5
F. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland . .	5
II. Destination of Exports	5
III. Impact on the Free World	6
IV. Means of Transport	6
V. Imports from the Free World	7
VI. Potential	8
VII. Conclusions	8

Appendixes

Appendix A. Statistical Data	11	
Appendix B. Methodology	29	50X1



Tables

1. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Country of Origin, 1950-56 . .	12
2. Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Country of Origin, 1950-56 . .	13

- v -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Page

3. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56 . . .	14
4. Percentage Distribution of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	15
5. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product and by Country of Origin, 1956	16
6. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product and by Country of Origin, 1955	17
7. Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product and by Country of Origin, 1956	18
8. Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product and by Country of Origin, 1955	19
9. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the USSR to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	20
10. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Rumania to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	21
11. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from East Germany to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	22
12. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Hungary to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	23
13. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	24

S-E-C-R-E-T

	<u>Page</u>
14. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Country of Destination, 1955 and 1956	25
15. Imports of Petroleum by the Free World from the Soviet Bloc, as a Percentage of Domestic Consumption, 1955 and 1956	27
16. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Principal Means of Transport, 1954-56	27
17. Weight of Imports of Petroleum by the Soviet Bloc from Austria, 1955 and 1956	28

Charts

	<u>Following Page</u>
Figure 1. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Country of Origin, 1950-56	12
Figure 2. Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Country of Origin, 1950-56	14
Figure 3. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product, 1950-56	14
Figure 4. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Type of Product and by Country of Origin, 1955 and 1956	18

- vii -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Following Page

Figure 5. Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, by Principal Means of Transport, 1954-56	28
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- viii -

S-E-C-R-E-T

CIA/RR 93
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S-E-C-R-E-T

TRADE IN PETROLEUM BETWEEN THE SINO-SOVIET BLOC AND THE FREE WORLD*
1950-56

Summary

Trade in petroleum between the Sino-Soviet Bloc** and the Free World*** increased steadily from about 240,000 metric tons**** with a value of US \$7.3 million† in 1950 to a high of 6.4 million tons with a value of more than \$140 million in 1956. Such trade was insignificant by Free World standards, however, representing less than 2 percent of total world trade in petroleum.

The bulk of the trade in petroleum between the Sino-Soviet Bloc and the Free World has consisted of exports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Soviet Bloc†† to countries of Western Europe and the Middle East. The only significant imports of petroleum from the Free World have been those received by the USSR as reparations from Austria.

Communist China and the Far Eastern Satellites††† have not traded in petroleum with the Free World and are not expected to do so in the near future.

As recently as 1953 the European Satellites,†††† chiefly Rumania, provided more than 70 percent of the 1.9 million tons of petroleum exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World. By 1956 the share of the European Satellites was reduced to less than 35 percent of the total of 6.4 million tons, and the USSR provided more than 65 percent.

* The estimates and conclusions contained in this report represent the best judgment of ORR as of 1 June 1957.

** The USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, Communist China, the Mongolian Peoples Republic, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

*** All countries not included in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

**** Tonnages are given in metric tons throughout this report.

† Dollar values are given in US dollars throughout this report.

†† The USSR, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

††† The Mongolian Peoples Republic, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

†††† Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Rumania.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Nearly 75 percent of the exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World in 1956 were destined for Western Europe, and nearly 25 percent were exported to the Middle East. Finland, Italy, and Sweden constituted more than 50 percent of the European market. Egypt received more than 70 percent of the exports to the Middle East. Only three countries -- Afghanistan, Finland, and Iceland -- received nearly all of their petroleum from the Soviet Bloc.

More than 75 percent of the exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World have been in the form of petroleum products, although exports of crude oil are becoming increasingly important. Egypt and Italy are the primary recipients of crude oil, which is exported almost exclusively by the USSR.

Since 1954, exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World have been equivalent to approximately 6.5 percent of the crude oil produced in the Bloc. If this ratio of 6.5 percent is maintained and if the Bloc achieves its goal for production of 152 million tons of crude oil in 1960, exports of petroleum to the Free World in 1960 will be about 10 million tons.

The European Satellites appear to be relegated to a secondary position in exporting petroleum to the Free World, and approximately 75 percent of such exports in 1960 are expected to come from the USSR. Although the quantity of petroleum exported by the European Satellites to the Free World may increase slightly during the next few years, the European Satellites are not expected to supply more than 25 percent of such exports from the Bloc by 1960.

Before 1956, about 89 percent of the exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World were carried in Free World tankers, and less than 3 percent were carried in Soviet tankers. The remaining 8 percent of such exports were carried by rail, river barge, small tankers on the Baltic Sea, or tank truck. In 1956, Soviet tankers carried more than 17 percent of such exports, and this percentage is expected to increase as the USSR increases the size of its tanker fleet.

S-E-C-R-E-T

I. Exports.

A. Total Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Exports of petroleum from the Sino-Soviet Bloc to the Free World rose from less than 240,000 tons in 1950 to 6.4 million tons in 1956.* In 1954, exports of petroleum from the Bloc were more than 20 times those in 1950, and in 1956 they were almost 27 times those in 1950. The greatest increase in any one year, 162 percent, occurred in 1954. The annual increase dropped to 12 percent in 1955 and rose to 16 percent in 1956.

The value of exports of petroleum from the Sino-Soviet Bloc to the Free World increased from \$7.3 million in 1950 to \$141.3 million in 1956.** Except in 1950, when the average value per ton exceeded \$30 as a result of an unusually high percentage of gasoline in the exports, these exports have had an average value of \$21 per ton.

Communist China and the Far Eastern Satellites have not traded in petroleum with the Free World and are not likely to do so in the near future.

Residual fuel oil was the principal petroleum product exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World during the period 1951-56,*** although its relative importance decreased from two-thirds of the total in 1951 to one-third in 1956 as exports of crude oil and gas oil increased.****

Crude oil has become increasingly important in the exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World. Whereas all of such exports had consisted of petroleum products in 1950, crude oil had become a major item by 1956.**** The USSR supplied almost all of the crude oil,† which accounted for almost 14 percent in 1955 and almost 17 percent in 1956 of the total value of petroleum exported by the Bloc to the Free World.†† The USSR also supplied about 61 percent by weight of the gasoline, 74 percent of the gas oil, and 58 percent of the residual fuel oil exported in 1956.†††

* See Table 1, Appendix A, p. 12, below.

** See Table 2, Appendix A, p. 13, below.

*** See Table 3, Appendix A, p. 14, below.

**** See Table 4, Appendix A, p. 15, below.

† See Tables 5 and 6, Appendix A, pp. 16 and 17, respectively, below.

†† See Tables 7 and 8, Appendix A, pp. 18 and 19, respectively, below.

††† See Table 5, Appendix A, p. 16, below.

S-E-C-R-E-T

B. USSR.

Since 1950 the USSR has become increasingly important as an exporter of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, and since 1954 it has been the leading exporter.* The USSR, which had supplied less than 30 percent of such exports during 1950-53, provided 54 percent in 1954 and more than 67 percent in 1956. Soviet exports increased from 69,000 tons in 1950 to nearly 3.1 million tons in 1955 and to 4.3 million tons in 1956.** The value of Soviet exports increased from \$2.5 million in 1950 to almost \$61 million in 1955 and to almost \$93 million in 1956.***

C. Rumania.

Rumania was the leading source of exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World during 1950-53 but slipped to second place during 1954-56.* In 1956, Rumania supplied about one-quarter of such exports, or 1.6 million tons. The value of these exports from Rumania reached a peak of more than \$45 million in 1955 but declined to less than \$39 million in 1956.***

Quantitatively, residual fuel oil has been the most important petroleum product exported by Rumania to the Free World since 1951.**** Exports increased from 274,000 tons in 1951 to more than 1.1 million tons in 1954, but decreased to 688,000 tons in 1956. The relative importance of residual fuel oil has declined since 1954 as the share of the total exports of the lighter products (gasoline, kerosine, and gas oil) increased. In 1955, nearly one-half of the Rumanian exports were in the form of residual fuel oil, and nearly one-fifth consisted of gasoline. In 1956, kerosine replaced gasoline as the second most important export.

D. East Germany.

Since 1951, East Germany has supplied less than 10 percent of the total exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World.

* See Table 1, Appendix A, p. 12, below.

** See Tables 1 and 9, Appendix A, pp. 12 and 20, respectively, below.

*** See Table 2, Appendix A, p. 13, below.

**** See Table 10, Appendix A, p. 21, below.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Such exports from East Germany, which have shown no consistent trend, consisted almost entirely of gasoline and gas oil during 1950-56.*

E. Hungary.

Hungary did not export petroleum to the Free World in appreciable quantities until 1955 and 1956.** In both years, virtually all of such exports were in the form of residual fuel oil shipped to Austria, West Germany, and Switzerland.

F. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

Exports of petroleum from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to the Free World increased from 92,000 tons, valued at \$1.4 million, in 1955 to 155,000 tons, valued at \$3 million, in 1956 and consisted almost entirely of residual fuel oil and gasoline.*** Poland supplied nearly all of the residual fuel oil in both years, and Czechoslovakia provided all of the gasoline in 1956, when shipments increased sharply and accounted for nearly one-half of the petroleum supplied by these countries.

II. Destination of Exports.

In 1955, exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World amounted to nearly 5.5 million tons, of which 70 percent was shipped to Western Europe, nearly 17 percent to the Middle East, and 13 percent elsewhere.**** Nearly three-quarters of the 6.4 million

* See Table 11, Appendix A, p. 22, below.

** See Table 12, Appendix A, p. 23, below.

*** See Tables 2 and 13, Appendix A, pp. 13 and 24, respectively, below.

**** See Table 14, Appendix A, p. 25, below. The figures shown in this table are estimates of the amount of petroleum that left the Soviet Bloc in 1955 and 1956 and were compiled from data on shipping. Differences may exist between the quantities shown in the table and the statistics reported by the importing countries because the interval of time between the date of shipping and the date of receipt in the importing countries may be as much as 3 weeks and also because the countries shown in the table are the original destinations reported at the Bosphorus and are not necessarily the ultimate recipients. For example, it is known that most or all of the petroleum reported as destined for the Netherlands and Belgium is subsequently transshipped to France, West Germany, and probably Switzerland, but complete data on transshipments are not available.

S-E-C-R-E-T

tons exported by the Bloc in 1956 went to Western Europe and nearly one-quarter to the Middle East. In 1956, Finland, Egypt, Sweden, and Italy received 60 percent of all the petroleum exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World, and more than 55 percent of the crude oil was shipped to Italy and Egypt.

III. Impact on the Free World.

Most of the exports of petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World go to a group of small countries whose requirements for petroleum are not large and to whom these imports are important. Afghanistan, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Israel, and Yugoslavia received nearly 50 percent of the petroleum exported by the Bloc to the Free World in 1955 and more than 55 percent of such exports in 1956.* Of these countries, Afghanistan, Finland, and Iceland received enough petroleum from the Bloc to satisfy nearly all of their requirements.** The seven countries listed, however, consumed less than 10 percent of the petroleum consumed by all of the countries of the Free World which imported petroleum from the Bloc. The entire group of these countries received from the Bloc enough petroleum to satisfy only 5 percent of their requirements in 1955 and 6 percent in 1956.

For most of the countries of the Free World the importance of the Soviet Bloc as a source of supply for petroleum in 1956 either remained the same as in 1955 or increased.* Soviet motives in sharply increasing exports of petroleum to several countries, notably Afghanistan, Egypt, Greece, Syria, and Yugoslavia, are apparently political as well as economic because of the strategic importance of these countries to the Bloc. In Austria, Iceland, Sweden, and Switzerland, decreases in imports of petroleum from the Bloc are believed to have been basically economic rather than political. The decrease in exports of petroleum from the Bloc to Israel was political in nature and occurred as the result of an embargo imposed by the USSR in November 1956.

IV. Means of Transport.

Most of the petroleum exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World has been carried by tanker from the Black Sea. During 1954-56, about 92 percent of the petroleum was shipped by sea, primarily in Free World

* See Table 14, Appendix A, p. 25, below.

** See Table 15, Appendix A, p. 27, below.

S-E-C-R-E-T

tankers.* The amount carried by the Soviet tankers increased from less than 135,000 tons in 1954 and 1955 to more than 1 million tons in 1956, or 17 percent of all the petroleum exported to the Free World in that year. During 1954-56, about 8 percent of all such exports were shipped by other means such as rail, river barge, small tankers on the Baltic Sea, and tank truck. The most significant of these other shipments are those by rail.

V. Imports from the Free World.

Austria is the only country in the Free World which has exported important quantities of petroleum to the Soviet Bloc.** Before the conclusion of the peace treaty with Austria, the Austrian oil industry was under the control of the Soviet Mineral Oil Administration (SMV), and the USSR met the deficits in petroleum of the European Satellites primarily with imports from Austria. Under the terms of the armistice agreement the shipments were made against the Soviet account, although this was actually Austrian petroleum.

A similar situation exists under provisions for reparations contained in the peace treaty. 1/*** Under the treaty the oil industry was returned to Austria, but Austria is obliged to pay reparations to the USSR in the form of 1 million tons of crude oil a year for 10 years. Moreover, as a part of the payments for the return of the industries which had been under the Administration of Soviet Enterprises in Austria (USIA), Austria is required to supply to the USSR an additional 200,000 tons of crude oil a year for 6 years.

Imports of petroleum from Austria amounted to about 1.4 million tons in 1955 and about 1.5 million tons in 1956,** all of which were delivered to the European Satellites. The important difference between 1955 and 1956 in the imports from Austria was in the product mix. Crude oil, which had accounted for about 81 percent of the total imports of petroleum in 1955, accounted for 93 percent of the total in 1956.

West Germany is known to have exported small quantities of petroleum products to Poland in 1955, but there is no record of any such shipments in 1956. Negligible quantities of petroleum from various countries of the Free World are known to have been smuggled into Communist China.

* See Table 16, Appendix A, p. 27, below.

** See Table 17, Appendix A, p. 28, below.

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S-E-C-R-E-T

VI. Potential.

Since 1954 the Soviet Bloc has maintained its exports of petroleum to the Free World at about 6.5 percent of production by the Bloc. The same ratio of exports to production probably can be continued for several years, and in 1960 exports of petroleum will probably still equal 6.5 percent of production by the Bloc. The current Five Year Plans of the various countries of the Bloc establish goals for production totaling 152 million tons in 1960, and, therefore, exports of petroleum from the Bloc to the Free World in 1960 may amount to 10 million tons.

The USSR plans to increase the production of crude oil from 83.8 million tons in 1956 to 135 million tons in 1960, an increase of approximately 50 million tons. If 6.5 percent of this increase of 50 million tons is exported, Soviet exports of petroleum to the Free World will increase by 3.3 million tons in 1960 over the 4.3 million tons exported in 1956. Consequently, Soviet exports of petroleum to the Free World may be about 7.6 million tons, or approximately 75 percent of the estimated 10 million tons to be exported by the Bloc in 1960. The remaining 2.4 million tons, or approximately 25 percent of the estimated exports from the Bloc in 1960, probably will be supplied by the European Satellites.

VII. Conclusions.

One of the outstanding recent developments in trade in petroleum between the Soviet Bloc and the Free World has been the decrease in the share of the trade handled by the European Satellites. As recently as 1953, the European Satellites provided more than 70 percent of the exports of petroleum from the Bloc to the Free World. In 1954 and 1955 the share of the Satellites in this market was about 45 percent of the total, and by 1956 their share was further reduced to less than 33 percent of the total of 6.4 million tons.

In 1956, exports of petroleum from the European Satellites to the Free World declined 320,000 tons below the level of 1955, principally because of the failure to increase production of domestic crude oil as planned. Production of crude oil in the Satellites in 1956 amounted to 12.9 million tons, the same as in 1955. In Hungary there was actually a decrease in production which amounted to about 400,000 tons. Another factor which reduced the amount of petroleum available for export to the Free World was the increased domestic demand for 300,000 tons

- 8 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

over and above the additional quantity imported in 1956, which is estimated at 180,000 tons.

The European Satellites appear to be relegated to a secondary position in the trade in petroleum between the Soviet Bloc and the Free World. Although the quantity of petroleum exported by the Satellites may increase slightly during the next few years, the Satellites are not expected to supply more than 25 percent of the exports of petroleum from the Bloc to the Free World by 1960.

A considerable readjustment of shipments of petroleum within the Soviet Bloc, and possibly of exports from the Bloc, will be necessary when the payments of reparations by Austria are terminated. Austria will be able to reduce exports to the Bloc by 200,000 tons in 1961 and by an additional 1 million tons in 1965, when payments of reparations will be completed. It is expected that Austria will direct all of its exports of petroleum to the Free World at the earliest opportunity.

Free World tankers carried more than 90 percent of the petroleum exported by the Soviet Bloc to the Free World before 1956.* Additional Soviet tankers, put into service during 1956, made it possible for the USSR to increase the percentage of exports hauled by Soviet tankers to 17 percent. Further additions to the Soviet tanker fleet should enable the USSR to increase the percentage of exports hauled in Soviet tankers.

The recent disruption of supplies from the Middle East resulting from the closure of the Suez Canal has increased the interest of Western Europe in importing from the Soviet Bloc petroleum which can be shipped from the Black Sea. Because petroleum represents a readily acceptable commodity in trade between the Bloc and the Free World, it is probable that the Bloc will continue to export petroleum as an item of foreign trade as well as an instrument of penetration.

* See Table 16, Appendix A, p. 27, below.

S-E-C-R-E-T

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL DATA

- 11 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 1

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Country of Origin a/
1950-56

Thousand Metric Tons							
Origin	1950 <u>b/</u>	1951 <u>b/</u>	1952 <u>b/</u>	1953 <u>b/</u>	1954 <u>c/</u>	1955 <u>d/</u>	1956 <u>e/</u>
USSR	69	128	269	518	2,647	3,074	4,295
Rumania	81	386	614	1,229	1,951	2,013	1,630
East Germany	75	8	38	119	265	151	184
Hungary	11	Negligible	0	0	14 <u>f/</u>	137	105
Other <u>g/</u>	1	Negligible	0	0	9	92	155
Total <u>h/</u>	<u>238</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1,866</u>	<u>4,886</u>	<u>5,468</u>	<u>6,369</u>

a. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 1, following p. 12.

b. 2/

c. 3/

d. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, below.

e. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, below.

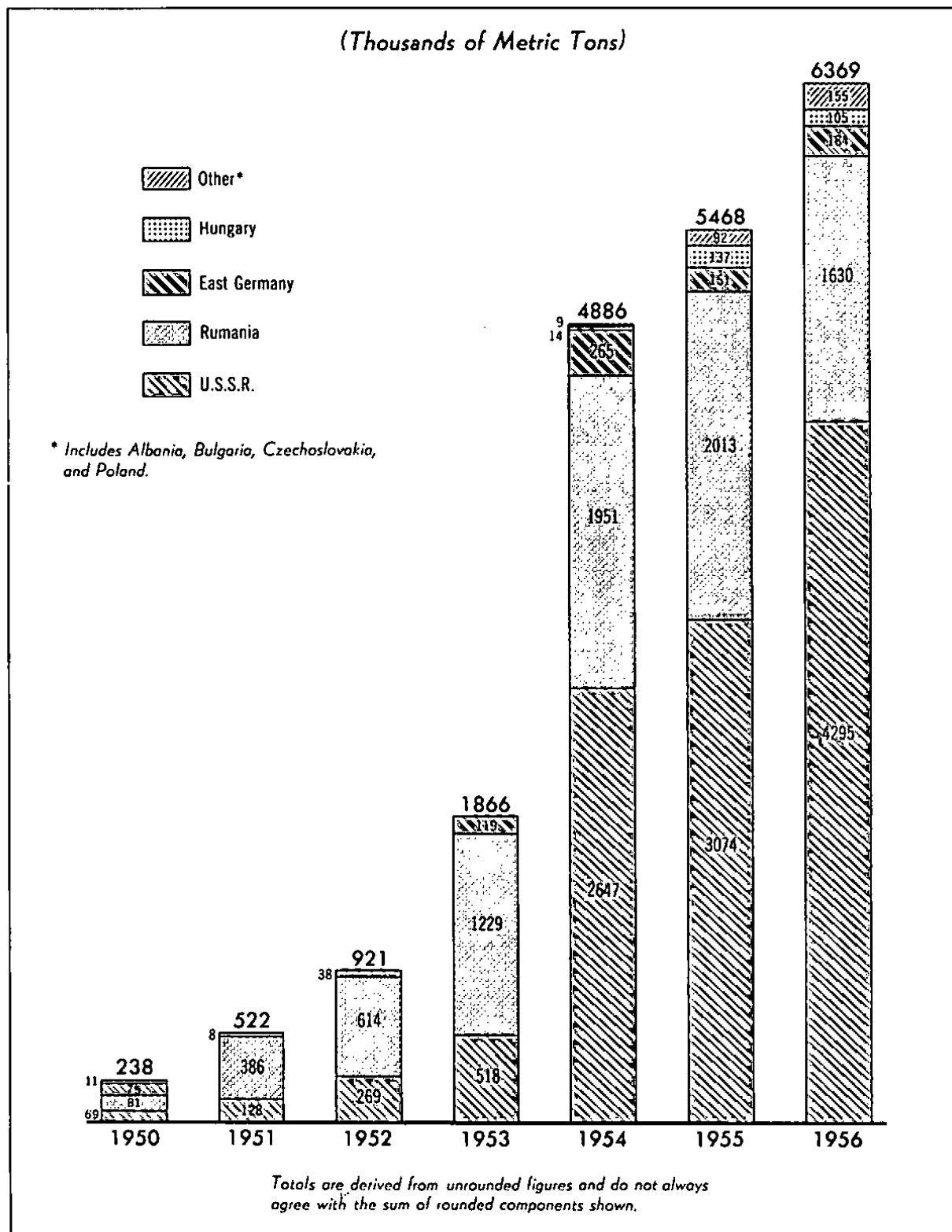
f. Aggregate of data contained in source 4/.

g. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

h. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

WEIGHT OF EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD By Country of Origin, 1950-56



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Table 2

Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Country of Origin
1950-56

Million US \$							
Origin	1950 <u>a/</u>	1951 <u>a/</u>	1952 <u>a/</u>	1953 <u>a/</u>	1954 <u>a/</u>	1955 <u>b/</u>	1956 <u>c/</u>
USSR	2.5	2.3	5.2	12.0	55.8	60.7	92.6
Rumania	2.6	7.5	13.1	22.4	41.8	45.3	38.6
East Germany	2.0	0.3	1.3	3.7	8.2	4.4	5.6
Hungary	0.3	Negligible	0	0	0.2	1.9	1.5
Other <u>d/</u>	Negligible	Negligible	0	0	0.3	1.4	3.0
Total <u>e/</u>	<u>7.3</u>	<u>10.0</u>	<u>19.6</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>106.3</u>	<u>113.7</u>	<u>141.3</u>
Average (US \$ per ton) <u>e/</u>	30.67	19.16	21.28	20.42	21.76	20.79	22.18

a. 5/. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 2, following p. 14.

b. Data are taken from Table 8, p. 19, below.

c. Data are taken from Table 7, p. 18, below.

d. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

e. Totals and averages are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums and averages of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 3

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Type of Product a/
1950-56

Thousand Metric Tons							
Product	1950 b/	1951 b/	1952 b/	1953 b/	1954 c/	1955 d/	1956 e/
Crude oil	0	29	184	152	418	923	1,383
Gasoline	134	114	238	262	705	721	706
Kerosine	14	15	12	76	350	437	694
Gas oil	71	9	73	430	1,146	917	1,404
Residual fuel oil	6	348	411	943	2,239	2,436	2,170
Lubricants	13	7	2	3	27	33	13
Total f/	<u>238</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>921</u>	<u>1,866</u>	<u>4,886</u>	<u>5,468</u>	<u>6,369</u>

a. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 3, following p. 14.

b. 6/. Data on exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria are excluded.

c. 7/. Data on exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria are excluded.

d. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, below.

e. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, below.

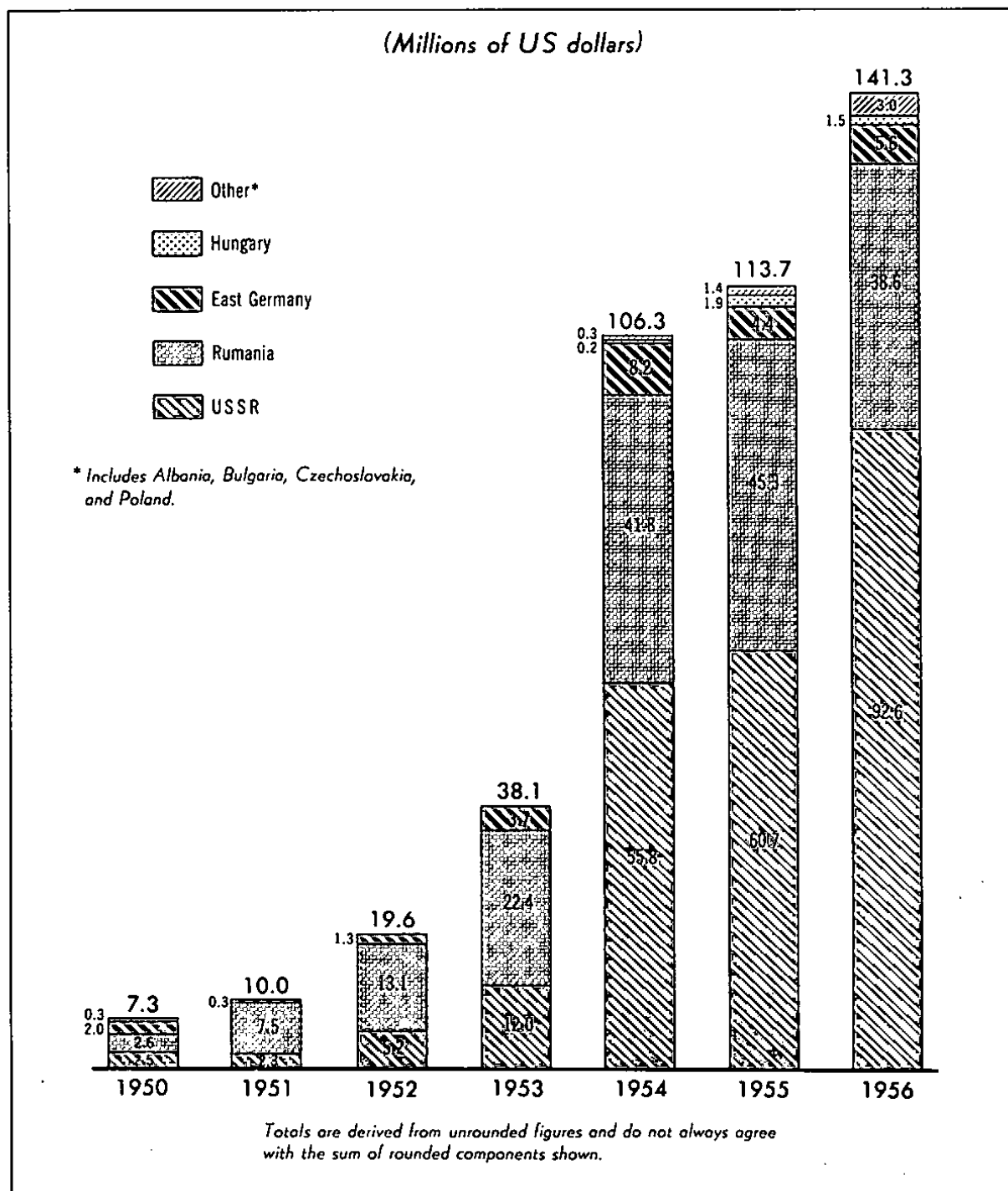
f. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

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Figure 2

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD By Country of Origin, 1950-56

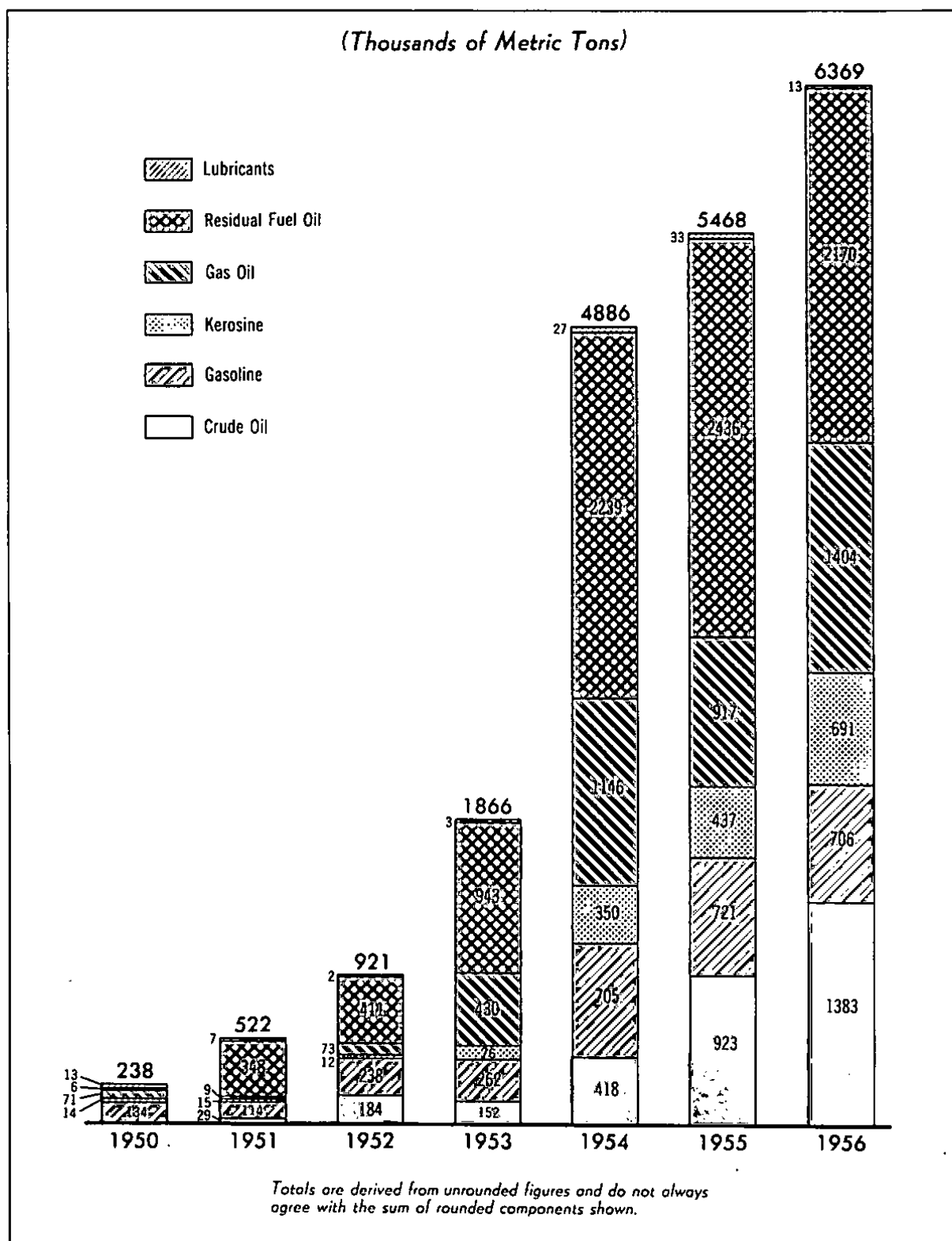


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WEIGHT OF EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD By Type of Product, 1950-56



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S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 4

Percentage Distribution of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc
to the Free World, by Type of Product a/
1950-56

	Percent						
Product	1950 <u>b/</u>	1951 <u>b/</u>	1952 <u>b/</u>	1953 <u>b/</u>	1954 <u>b/</u>	1955	1956
Crude oil	0	6	20	8	8	17	22
Gasoline	56	22	26	14	14	13	11
Kerosine	6	3	1	4	7	8	11
Gas oil	30	2	8	23	23	17	22
Residual fuel oil	3	67	45	51	46	45	34
Lubricants	5	1	Negligible	Negligible	1	1	Negligible
Total <u>c/</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>

a. Data are derived from Table 3, p. 14, above.

b. Data on exports from the Soviet Zone of Austria are excluded.

c. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

Table 5
Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Type of Product and by Country of Origin a/
1956

Thousand Metric Tons						
Product	USSR b/	Rumania c/	East Germany d/	Hungary	Other e/	Total f/
Crude oil	1,345	28	0	0	10	1,383
Gasoline	428	162	79	0	37	706
Kerosine	211	483	0	0	0	694
Gas oil	1,036	269	99	0	0	1,404
Residual fuel oil	1,262	688	6	105	108	2,170
Lubricants	13	0	0	0	0	13
Total f/	4,295	1,630	184	105	155	6,369

a. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 4, following p. 18. For methodology, see Appendix B.
b. Except for 49,000 tons (see Appendix B), the figures are aggregates of data contained in source 8/ [redacted]
c. Except for 10,000 tons (see Appendix B), the figures are aggregates of shipping data. 9/
d. The figures for gasoline and gas oil are taken from source 10/. For the remaining exports, see Appendix B.
e. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.
f. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 6

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Type of Product and by Country of Origin a/
1955

Thousand Metric Tons						
Product	USSR b/	Rumania c/	East Germany	Hungary d/	Other e/	Total f/
Crude oil	915	8	0	0	0	923
Gasoline	255	390	71	Negligible	5	721
Kerosine	103	334	0	0	0	437
Gas oil	562	291	64	0	Negligible	917
Residual fuel oil	1,208	989	16	137	86	2,436
Lubricants	31	0	0	1	1	33
Total f/	3,074	2,013	151	137	92	5,468

a. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 4, following p. 18. For methodology, see Appendix B.

b. Except for 12,300 tons 11/ (see Appendix B), the figures are aggregates of shipping data contained in source 12/

c. The figures are aggregates of reported shipping data, 13/ except for 50,300 tons. 14/

d. The figures are aggregates of data contained in source 15/.

e. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. The figures are aggregates of data contained in source 16/.

f. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

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Table 7

Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Type of Product and by Country of Origin a/
1956

Million US \$						
Product	USSR	Rumania	East Germany	Hungary	Other <u>b/</u>	Total <u>c/</u>
Crude oil	23.1	0.5	0	0	0.2	23.8
Gasoline	14.6	5.5	2.7	0	1.3	24.1
Kerosine	6.6	15.0	0	0	0	21.6
Gas oil	29.8	7.7	2.8	0	0	40.3
Residual fuel oil	18.0	9.8	0.1	1.5	1.5	30.9
Lubricants	0.6	0	0	0	0	0.6
Total <u>c/</u>	<u>92.6</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>141.3</u>

a. For methodology, see Appendix B.

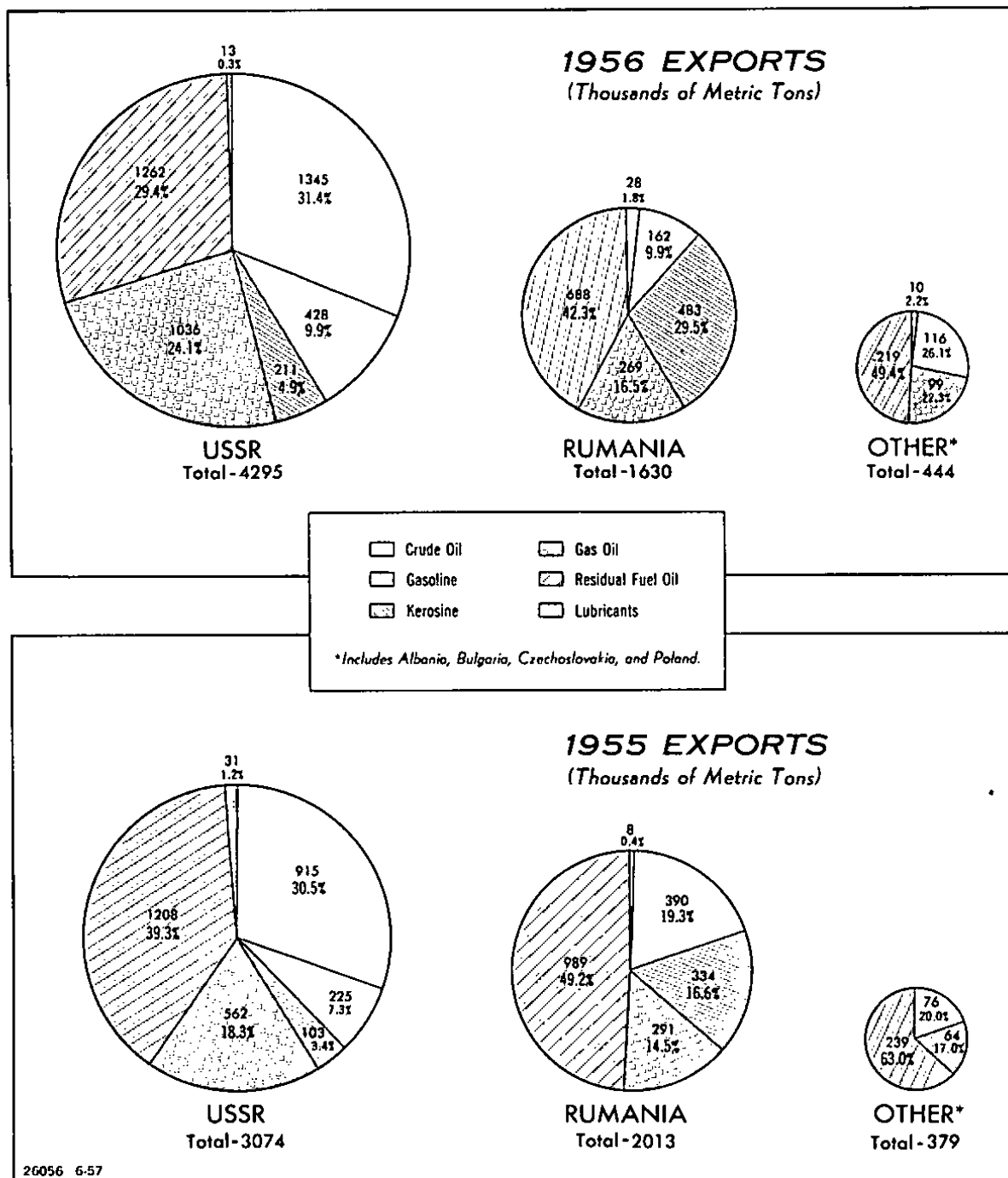
b. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

c. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

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Figure 4

**WEIGHT OF EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM
FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD**
By Type of Product, and by Country of Origin, 1955 and 1956



Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sum of rounded components shown.

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Table 8

Value of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Type of Product and by Country of Origin a/
1955

Million US \$						
Product	USSR	Rumania	East Germany	Hungary	Other b/	Total c/
Crude oil	15.4	0.1	0	0	0	15.5
Gasoline	8.7	13.4	2.4	Negligible	0.2	24.7
Kerosine	3.1	10.2	0	0	0	13.3
Gas oil	15.8	8.2	1.8	0	Negligible	25.7
Residual fuel oil	16.4	13.4	0.2	1.8	1.2	33.1
Lubricants	1.3	0	0	Negligible	Negligible	1.4
Total c/	60.7	45.3	4.4	1.9	1.4	113.7

a. For methodology, see Appendix B.

b. Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

c. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 9

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the USSR to the Free World
by Type of Product
1950-56

Product	Thousand Metric Tons						
	1950 a/	1951 a/	1952 a/	1953 a/	1954 a/	1955 b/	1956 c/
Crude oil	0	29	184	142	418	915	1,345
Gasoline	53	13	8	65	197	255	428
Kerosine	7	7	9	3	169	103	211
Gas oil	4	0	35	212	744	562	1,036
Residual fuel oil	0	74	31	92	1,094	1,208	1,262
Lubricants	5	5	2	3	25	31	13
Total d/	69	128	269	518	2,647	3,074	4,295

a. 17/

b. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, above.

c. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, above.

d. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 10

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Rumania to the Free World
by Type of Product
1950-56

Thousand Metric Tons							
Product	1950 a/	1951 a/	1952 a/	1953 a/	1954 a/	1955 b/	1956 c/
Crude oil	0	0	0	10	0	8	28
Gasoline	42	95	207	151	395	390	162
Kerosine	7	8	4	73	180	334	483
Gas oil	32	6	23	143	241	291	269
Residual fuel oil	Negligible	274	380	851	1,133	989	688
Lubricants	Negligible	2	0	0	0	0	0
Total d/	<u>81</u>	<u>386</u>	<u>614</u>	<u>1,229</u>	<u>1,951</u>	<u>2,013</u>	<u>1,630</u>

a. 18/

b. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, above.

c. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, above.

d. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 11
Weight of Exports of Petroleum from East Germany to the Free World
by Type of Product
1950-56

Product	Thousand Metric Tons						
	1950 <u>a/</u>	1951 <u>a/</u>	1952 <u>a/</u>	1953 <u>a/</u>	1954 <u>b/</u>	1955 <u>c/</u>	1956 <u>d/</u>
Crude oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	34	6	23	45	113	71	79
Kerosine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas oil	34	2	15	74	152	64	99
Residual fuel oil	0	0	0	0	0	16	6
Lubricants	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total <u>e/</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>265</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>184</u>

- a. 19/
- b. 20/
- c. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, above.
- d. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, above.
- e. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 12

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Hungary to the Free World
by Type of Product
1950-56

Product	Thousand Metric Tons						
	1950 <u>a/</u>	1951 <u>a/</u>	1952 <u>a/</u>	1953 <u>a/</u>	1954 <u>b/</u>	1955 <u>c/</u>	1956 <u>d/</u>
Crude oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline	4	Negligible	0	0	0	Negligible	0
Kerosine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas oil	Negligible	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual fuel oil	6	0	0	0	12	137	105
Lubricants	Negligible	Negligible	0	0	2	1	0
Total <u>e/</u>	<u>11</u>	Negligible	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>105</u>

a. 21/b. 22/

c. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, above.

d. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, above.

e. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 13

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Poland
to the Free World, by Type of Product
1950-56

Thousand Metric Tons							
Product	1950 <u>a/</u>	1951 <u>a/</u>	1952 <u>a/</u>	1953 <u>a/</u>	1954 <u>b/</u>	1955 <u>c/</u>	1956 <u>d/</u>
Crude oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Gasoline	1	Negligible	0	0	0	5	37
Kerosine	Negligible	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gas oil	0	0	0	0	9	Negligible	0
Residual fuel oil	0	0	0	0	0	86	108
Lubricants	Negligible	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	<u>1</u>	Negligible	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>155</u>

a. 23/

b. 24/

c. Data are taken from Table 6, p. 17, above.

d. Data are taken from Table 5, p. 16, above.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 14

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Country of Destination a/*
1955 and 1956

Thousand Metric Tons		
<u>Destination</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Western Europe		
Austria	149	65
Belgium-Luxembourg b/	209	252
Finland	991	1,212
France	147	178
Greece	200	238
Iceland	274	257
Italy	347	655
Netherlands b/	172	269
Norway	35	90
Sweden	836	774
Switzerland	33	21
UK	19	18
West Germany	164	323
Yugoslavia	258	347
Total c/	<u>3,834</u>	<u>4,699</u>
Middle East		
Afghanistan	12	20
Egypt	464	1,181
Israel	451	338
Syria	0	22
Total c/	<u>927</u>	<u>1,561</u>
Other		
Algeria	45	110
Argentina	658	0
India	3	0
Total c/	<u>706</u>	<u>110</u>
Grand total c/	<u>5,468</u>	<u>6,369</u>

* Footnotes for Table 14 follow on p. 26.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 14

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc to the Free World
by Country of Destination a/
1955 and 1956
(Continued)

-
- a. The figures shown are estimates of the amount of petroleum that left the Soviet Bloc in 1955 and 1956 and were compiled from the same data on shipping used as sources for Tables 5 and 6, pp. 16 and 17, respectively, above. Differences may exist between the quantities shown in this table and the statistics reported by the importing countries because the interval of time between the date of shipping and the date of receipt in the importing countries may be as much as 3 weeks and also because the countries shown in this table are the original destinations reported at the Bosphorus and are not necessarily the ultimate recipients. For example, it is known that most or all of the petroleum reported as destined for the Netherlands and Belgium is subsequently transshipped to France, West Germany, and probably Switzerland; but complete data on transshipment are not available.
- b. Most or all of these cargoes were transshipped to France, West Germany, and Switzerland.
- c. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

- 26 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 15

Imports of Petroleum by the Free World from the Soviet Bloc
as a Percentage of Domestic Consumption a/
1955 and 1956

Country	Percent	
	1955	1956
Afghanistan	70	95
Egypt	9	24
Finland	84	93
Greece	13	15
Iceland	98	84
Israel	30	21
Yugoslavia	27	33
Western European countries <u>b/</u>	2	3
Other <u>c/</u>	4	6
All Free World	5	6

a. For methodology, see Appendix B.

b. Austria, Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK, and West Germany.

c. Algeria, Argentina (1955 only), India (1955 only), and Syria (1956 only).

Table 16

Weight of Exports of Petroleum from the Soviet Bloc
to the Free World, by Principal Means of Transport a/
1954-56

Means of Transport	Thousand Metric Tons		
	1954 <u>b/</u>	1955 <u>c/</u>	1956 <u>c/</u>
Free World tanker	4,369	4,878	4,788
Soviet tanker	130	134	1,097
Rail	299	198	300
Danube River	28	172	100
Other	60	86	84
Total	<u>4,886</u>	<u>5,468</u>	<u>6,369</u>

a. For a graphic presentation of the data in this table, see Figure 5, following p. 28.

b. 25/

c. For methodology, see Appendix B.

S-E-C-R-E-T

Table 17

Weight of Imports of Petroleum by the Soviet Bloc from Austria a/
1955 and 1956

Thousand Metric Tons		
<u>Product</u>	<u>1955 b/</u>	<u>1956 c/</u>
Crude oil	1,123	1,375
Gasoline	124	10
Kerosine	31	0
Gas oil	110	90
Residual fuel oil	0	0
Lubricants	2	0
Total <u>d/</u>	<u>1,391</u>	<u>1,475</u>

a. The only other known imports from the Free World in either year consisted of 3,000 tons of gas oil and 32,000 tons of residual fuel oil received from West Germany in 1955. (For methodology, see Appendix B.)

c. For methodology, see Appendix B.

d. Totals are derived from unrounded figures and do not always agree with the sums of the rounded components.

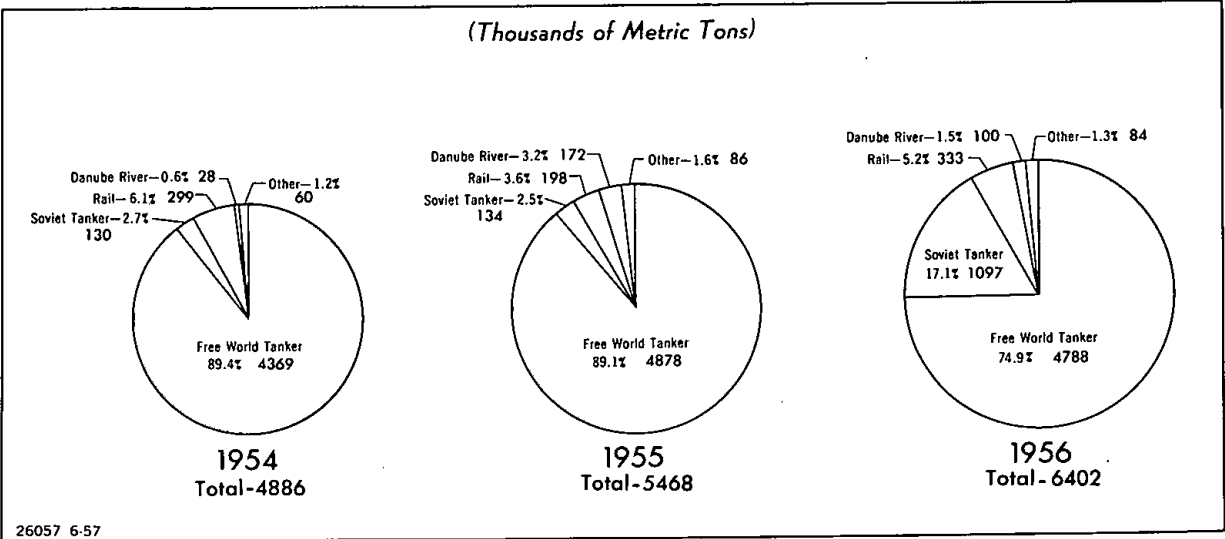
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Figure 5

WEIGHT OF EXPORTS OF PETROLEUM
FROM THE SOVIET BLOC TO THE FREE WORLD
By Principal Means of Transport, 1954-56



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S-E-C-R-E-T

APPENDIX B

METHODOLOGY

1. Table 5.*

a. Estimates of the exports of petroleum from the USSR and Rumania to the Free World in 1956 were developed from the following:

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(2) Estimates of shipments not hauled by tanker, which were derived as follows:

(a) Soviet Exports to Afghanistan.

Afghanistan contracted for the following imports from the USSR for the Afghan year 1335 (21 March 1956-20 March 1957): vehicle gasoline, 14,000 tons; aviation gasoline, 150,000 gallons; diesel oil, 274,000 gallons; mazut, 822,000 gallons; lubricants, 139,200 gallons. 27/ It was assumed that these amounts were equivalent to the Soviet exports for the calendar year 1956.

The figures given in gallons were converted as follows:

Aviation gasoline	$\frac{150,000 \text{ gallons}}{374 \text{ gallons per ton}} =$	401 tons
Diesel oil	$\frac{274,000 \text{ gallons}}{313 \text{ gallons per ton}} =$	875 tons
Mazut	$\frac{822,000 \text{ gallons}}{280 \text{ gallons per ton}} =$	2,936 tons
Lubricants	$\frac{139,200 \text{ gallons}}{294 \text{ gallons per ton}} =$	473 tons
Total (rounded)		<u>4,700 tons</u>

* P. 16, above.

- 29 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

The calculated tonnage, rounded to the nearest hundred, was added to the 14,000 tons of vehicle gasoline, resulting in a total of 18,700 tons. The exports were carried by rail to the Soviet-Afghan border.

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(c) Rumanian Exports to Austria.

No fuel oil was exported to Austria by Rumania before October 1956. 30/ After the resumption of Danube River traffic following the revolution in Hungary, about 10,000 tons of fuel oil was exported by Rumania to Austria. 31/

b. Exports from the other European Satellites in 1956 were estimated as follows:

(1) East German Exports to Switzerland.

In January and February 1956, shipments of residual fuel oil by rail to Switzerland totaled 6,224 tons. 32/ There are no reports

* The figure for 7 months divided by 7.

** The monthly average multiplied by 12.

- 30 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

of additional exports during the remainder of 1956, and this quantity is considered to represent the total for the year.

(2) Hungarian Exports.

(a) To Austria.

Hungarian exports to Austria are the aggregate of shipments up the Danube River through August 1956. 33/ Austria was advised that no deliveries of fuel oil from Hungary could be expected after 1 September 1956. 34/ It is assumed, therefore, that the aggregate of 55,000 tons exported in the first 8 months constituted the total for 1956.

(b) To West Germany.

Hungarian shipments of residual fuel oil up the Danube River to West Germany in 82 days of 1956 totaled 11,810 tons, 35/ an average of 144 tons per day. Because no further exports were to be made to Austria after 1 September 1956, it is assumed that none were made to West Germany after that date. It is therefore estimated that exports to West Germany in 1956 amounted to 144 tons of residual fuel oil per day for 244 days, a total of 35,136 tons.

(c) To Switzerland.

Hungarian exports of residual fuel oil to Switzerland during the first 11 months of 1956 totaled 15,000 tons, 36/ which were carried by rail. It was assumed that no additional shipments were made in December.

(3) Bulgarian Exports to West Germany, Italy, and Greece.

During the first 10 months of 1956, Bulgaria exported 8,000 tons of crude oil to West Germany, 5,000 tons of residual fuel oil to Italy, and 3,000 tons of residual fuel oil to Greece, all by tanker out of the Black Sea. 37/ These quantities were expanded to give the following estimates for 1956: 10,000 tons of crude oil to West Germany, 6,000 tons of residual fuel oil to Italy, and 4,000 tons of residual fuel oil to Greece.

S-E-C-R-E-T

(4) Czechoslovak Exports to West Germany.

West Germany imported 2,331 tons of gasoline from Czechoslovakia and 920 tons from Rumania in the first quarter of 1956 ^{38/} and 22,548 tons from both countries in the second quarter of that year. ^{39/} On the assumption that in the second quarter, as in the first, 71.7 percent of the gasoline originated in Czechoslovakia, it was estimated that West Germany imported 18,498 tons of gasoline from Czechoslovakia in the first half of 1956, or 37,000 tons during the entire year. Czechoslovak exports of gasoline to West Germany were carried by rail, and those from Rumania were shipped by tanker.

(5) Polish Exports.

(a) To West Germany.

In 1955, West Germany received 5,877 tons of residual fuel oil and 346 tons of bitumen from Poland. ^{40/} Residual fuel oil thus constituted 94.4 percent of the petroleum products exported by Poland to West Germany. In the first 8 months of 1956, Poland exported 10,390 tons of petroleum products to West Germany. ^{41/} By assuming the same product mix in 1956 as in 1955 and by expanding the figure to an annual basis, exports of residual fuel oil to West Germany in 1956 were estimated at 14,700 tons, presumably carried by rail.

(b) To Sweden.

In 1955, Poland exported to Sweden nearly 80,000 tons of residual fuel oil, valued at 7.6 million Swedish crowns.* ^{42/} Shipments during the first 8 months of 1956 were valued at 5.3 million crowns. ^{43/} At the unit value prevailing in 1955, 95 crowns per ton, Swedish imports of Polish residual fuel oil in the first 8 months of 1956 amounted to 55,689 tons. This figure was expanded to 12 months, resulting in an estimate of 83,684 tons for 1956. Polish exports to Sweden were shipped by small tanker across the Baltic.

* The official rate of exchange in 1955, 5.18 Swedish crowns to US \$1, is not necessarily an accurate reflection of the dollar value.

S-E-C-R-E-T

2. Table 6.*

a. Soviet Exports to Afghanistan.

In the Afghan year 1334 (21 March 1955-20 March 1956), the USSR exported to Afghanistan 11,752 tons of gasoline, 100 tons of mazut, and 436 tons of lubricants. 44/ It was assumed that these amounts, totaling 12,288 tons, were equivalent to the exports to Afghanistan for the calendar year 1955.

b. East German Exports.

(1) To West Germany.

East German exports to West Germany in 1955 amounted to 54,612 tons of gasoline, 59,321 tons of diesel fuel, and 10,156 tons of residual fuel oil. 45/

(2) To Sweden.

The diesel fuel exported by East Germany to Sweden was valued at 158.6 Swedish crowns per ton. 46/ Total East German exports of diesel fuel to Sweden in 1955 were valued at \$142,000. 47/ At the official rate of exchange, East German exports to Sweden in 1955 had a value of 735,751 crowns. By dividing 735,751 crowns by the value of 158.6 crowns per ton, an estimate of 4,639 tons of diesel fuel was derived.

(3) To Switzerland.

In 1955, East Germany exported 6,581 tons of gasoline and 6,049 tons of fuel oil to Switzerland. 48/

3. Tables 7 and 8.**

Some scattered information is available on actual prices paid by the Free World for petroleum from the Soviet Bloc; but for purposes of comparison and uniformity, it was believed better to use average world prices. Prices for 1955 and 1956 were calculated on the basis of prices per US barrel and US gallon. 49/ The prices per barrel and gallon were converted to prices per ton by means of the following conversion factors 50/:

* P. 17, above.

** Pp. 18 and 19, above.

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

<u>Item</u>	<u>Barrels per Metric Ton</u>	<u>Gallons per Metric Ton</u>
Crude oil	7.3	307
Motor gasoline	8.5	357
Kerosine	7.75	325
Gas oil	7.46	313
Residual fuel oil	6.66	280
Lubricants	7.0	294

On the basis of these figures the prices, in US dollars per ton, were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Crude oil	16.785	17.166
Motor gasoline	34.303	34.169
Kerosine	30.452	31.157
Gas oil	28.070	28.718
Residual fuel oil	13.576	14.239
Lubricants	41.542	48.321

4. Table 15.*

The figures in this table were calculated by determining the percentage of total consumption represented by imports from the Soviet Bloc. Before this comparison could be made, the tonnage of crude oil exported to the Free World from the Bloc was reduced to the equivalent tonnage of products on the basis of a yield of 91 percent from the crude oil. Figures for consumption in 1955 were taken from source 51/ except for the figure for Austria. 52/

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The consumption of petroleum in Western Europe in 1956 was estimated to have been 9 percent greater than in 1955, 54/ and a similar increase may have taken place in the non-European countries receiving petroleum from the Soviet Bloc. Therefore, with two exceptions, the estimate of consumption in 1956 was obtained by increasing the estimates of consumption in 1955 by 9 percent.

* P. 27, above.

- 34 -

S-E-C-R-E-T

S-E-C-R-E-T

The two exceptions to this procedure were Syria, which is estimated to have consumed 700,000 tons in 1956, 55/ and Egypt. Total domestic sales in Egypt were estimated in terms of barrels of 42 US gallons for the first half of 1956. 56/ These estimates were converted to tons by using the factors shown in 3, above, and multiplied by 2 to derive the estimate of total consumption in 1956.

5. Table 17.*

In October and November 1955, West Germany issued export licenses for the shipment of 6,700 tons of diesel fuel oil and 212,230 tons of residual fuel oil to Poland in 1955. 57/ Export licenses covering 4,000 tons of diesel fuel and 180,000 tons of residual fuel were returned and cancelled. 58/ It was assumed, therefore, that the remaining export licenses were used and that 2,700 tons of diesel fuel and 32,230 tons of residual fuel were exported by West Germany to Poland in 1955.

[REDACTED]

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Exports of petroleum products from Austria in 1956 are an expansion of data on exports during 8 months [REDACTED]
All of these petroleum products were exported to Poland.

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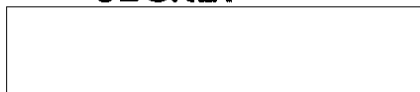
* P. 28, above.

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